

**\$3.00**  
Round Trip  
War Tax 24c. add'l

**Sunday Excursion  
Philadelphia**

Sunday, October 16

**SPECIAL TRAIN LEAVES**  
Pennsylvania Station -- 7:30 A.M.  
Hudson Terminal -- 7:30 A.M.  
Returning, leaves Philadelphia  
8:40 P. M.

Similar Excursions Sundays, Oct.  
30; November 13, 27;  
December 11.

**Pennsylvania System**  
The Route of the Broadway Limited

**FOWNES**

Gentlemen!  
Your hands—  
Are they well gloved?

Young men who go about  
in the pursuit of business  
are particular in their attire  
—but they do not always  
realize the effectiveness of  
correct gloves.

Suit the gloves to the suit  
—and see the improvement  
in your whole appearance.

#### CAPE

With business sacks of  
light or dark mixture, wear  
Fownes of tan or cordovan  
capeskin.

#### BUCK

With grey tweeds or cheer-  
ful homespun, Fownes of  
buckskin may be worn,—  
in either the natural buck,  
cream, butternut or beaver  
shades.

#### MOCHA

With frock or morning  
coat, Fownes of velvety  
mocha, in grey or slate  
are required.

Whether for man, woman  
or child,—and whatever  
the occasion—there's a  
Fownes of the proper ma-  
terial, texture, size and  
shade!

Every pair will give you  
the service you are entitled  
to.

The genuine are always  
marked Fownes in the  
wrists.



If you have any difficulty  
in securing them send us  
size and style desired with  
the name of your dealer.

**FOWNES BROTHERS & CO., INC.**  
119 West 40th St., New York

#### Low Cost Life Insurance

A \$100,000 policy can be obtained for  
a limited number of years at \$1.138  
annually—age basis 40.

State age in writing.

**William S. Blizard**

115 Broadway, N. Y. Phone Rector 4427.

**Thousands owe skin health to—  
Poslam**

Thousands upon thousands could  
tell you how Poslam and Poslam  
Sap acted quickly and surely  
on their tormenting eruptions,  
stopping itching, redness and  
restoring their skin health.

But effective as Poslam is,  
it is made of the gentlest,  
safest things—nothing that  
could irritate the tender-  
est, most inflamed skin. A  
little Poslam goes a very  
long way.

**50c**

## JAPAN FINDS COREAN VASSALAGE KINDLES INDEPENDENCE SPIRIT

People of 'Hermit Kingdom' Are  
Constant Source of Trouble, Re-  
quiring Tokio Government to  
Have Large Garrisons There.

**NATIVES DECLARE COUNTRY IS  
KEPT AS MILITARY BACK DOOR**

Between 1,000,000 and 2,000,000 Fugitive Patriots  
from Corea Said to Be in Mongolia and  
Manchuria Waiting for Leadership  
in Fight Against Japanese

**JAPAN'S control of Corea and its military and economic aspects are  
discussed in the following article by a NEW YORK HERALD  
staff correspondent. It is the sixteenth of a series based on a  
careful study of Far Eastern conditions bearing on the armament and  
transpacific problems that will be taken up in Washington November 11.**

By LOUIS SEIBOLD.

Staff Correspondent of This New York Herald.

SEOUL, Corea, Sept. 30.—The Imperial Japanese Government has forcibly  
Japanned almost everything in Corea—except the Coreans. Despite  
their pronounced pacifism and submissive tendencies, the picturesque  
people who live in the once "Land of the Morning Calm" are a source of  
perpetual trouble to their Japanese rulers. In some respects the situation  
in Corea resembles the 700 years fight of the Irish for independence and is  
not entirely unlike that existing in Egypt to-day.

The chief point of difference between the Coreans and the Irish is that  
the Coreans do not like to fight, though they have proved that they can do  
so several times during the last couple of thousand years while their  
country was a sort of battlere and shuttlecock in the merry diplomatic  
and military game played by Japan, China and Russia.

Given an equal opportunity and material assistance, the people of the  
Hermit Kingdom (who raise large families, by the way) could put up a  
nasty scrap, so to speak. They are a constant source of trouble to the  
Japanese Government. This fact is clearly established by the eternal  
vigilance of the Mikado's soldiers, who overrun the Korean peninsula, which  
dips southward from the northeastern coast of Asia and partly separates  
the Yellow (China) Sea from the Sea of Japan.

Two divisions of the Japanese and auxiliaries army, approximating  
40,000 men, and reinforced by 75,000 gendarmes, police, spies and propa-  
gandists, are continually on the alert to detect and suppress popular up-  
risings among the Coreans. The Japanese vigilance is not without justifi-  
cation, as has been revealed in more than one instance during the eleven  
years of annexation.

### Corea Governed With Iron Hand Under Guise of Benevolence

These eleven years have been en-  
livened with assassinations, bomb  
throwing, declarations of independence  
and an uninterrupted form of guerrilla  
warfare about which the world at large  
is not permitted to know. The leaders  
of the Korean "Democratic movement"  
predict that some day Japan is going  
to be driven from Corea. They openly  
assert that the value of their country  
to Japan is of military rather than  
economic character. In proof of this  
declaration they claim that although  
the Japanese in solemnly guarantee-  
ing the political independence and ter-  
ritorial integrity of Corea inaugurated  
a policy of "peaceful penetration" at  
the conclusion of the Russian-Japanese  
war in 1905 the Japanese themselves  
have not expanded to any considerable  
extent in the direction of Corea.

The latest available figures provided  
by the Japanese Government show  
that there are approximately 360,000  
Japanese in Corea as against 20,000,000  
Coreans in round numbers. The Korean  
peninsula embraces probably 120,000  
square miles. The Korean leaders as-  
sert that there is yet available several  
hundred thousand acres of productive  
land in which the Japanese might set-  
tle if there were any real necessity for  
their doing so.

The fact that they do not move over  
from the Japanese Empire, a short ten  
hours steaming distance away, is de-  
clared by the advocates of Korean in-  
dependence to furnish absolute proof  
of their further contention that Japan  
is determined to maintain Corea as a  
"military back door" for defensive pur-  
poses in an emergency. It is this  
phase of the question regarding the  
sincerity of Japanese pretensions that  
does more than anything else to en-  
courage the Coreans to resist complete  
subjugation by every means in their  
power.

The realization of this state of mind  
among the Coreans is undoubtedly re-  
sponsible for the Japanese theory that  
Corea must be subdued by military  
authority. Hence, it is that Cho-sen,  
which is the Japanese name for Corea,  
is governed with an iron hand under  
the guise of a benevolent despotism.

The complete control of every  
agency of information, the most  
searching and relentless system of  
espionage existing in any country in  
the world, the denial to the Korean  
people of the right to use their own  
flag, their own language, a free press  
and to possess means of self-defense  
renders it extremely difficult to dis-  
close actual conditions prevailing in  
the "Land of the Morning Calm."

On the surface orderly tranquility  
prevails, at least in the cities and  
larger towns, but there is enough that  
goes on back of the scenes to keep the  
military government of Corea keyed  
up to a high tension of apprehension,  
because the Coreans are not quite so  
docile and inactive as they seem.

I had an illustration of this fact the  
other day at Seoul, and because of the  
great secrecy exercised by the military  
government I am not quite certain  
that the official explanation of the  
incident was correct. During the  
afternoon a tremendous explosion oc-  
curred in a remote quarter of the  
town. Alert Japanese soldiers were  
despatched to the place, and the  
Coreans, ever expectant of "the sum-  
mons" to action against their Japan-  
ese oppressors, displayed the greatest  
excitement.

The Japanese authorities admitted  
the probability of "another outbreak";  
the Coreans expressed the hope that  
another Japanese arsenal had been  
blown up or that some valued retainer  
of the Mikado's Government had been  
sent to join his honored ancestors by  
the bombing route. I made diligent  
inquiry to determine the cause and re-  
sult of the explosion. The clearest  
explanation that I was able to secure  
was that a manufacturing plant had

blown up and "several people had been  
killed." This came from the office of  
an English newspaper, controlled by  
the Japanese Government.

#### Significance of Incident.

The incident is of importance be-  
cause it provides a significant illu-  
stration of the conditions that exist in  
the Hermit Kingdom at the present  
time. For all the people of the  
country and the outside world might  
know, half of Corea might be wiped  
out and no more satisfactory informa-  
tion about it be printed than was of-  
fered regarding the explosion at Seoul.

The Korean independence leader  
assert that Japan has in no wise  
changed the policy she inaugurated  
when she wrested the suzerainty over  
Corea away from Russia sixteen years  
ago, with the approval of the United  
States and other Powers, and set in  
motion the machinery by which she  
annexed the country five years later.  
They credit the military government  
imposed upon their country with per-  
mitting the greatest atrocities on the  
Coreans, who do not bow to the power  
of the Japanese Mikado. They can-  
not prove their charges of course, be-  
cause of the secrecy that character-  
izes the administration of the country,  
where military law is supreme and  
civil processes of redress difficult to  
invoke.

These same leaders have admitted to  
me, however, that the Japanese  
methods of reprisal in discouraging  
revolutionary ventures are much more  
frequent than is generally known and  
are to a very great extent justified.  
Since the impressive demonstration  
of independence, which occurred in  
March, 1919, there have occurred a  
number of events that are held by the  
Corean leaders to prove their  
courage by their military oppressors.  
The guarded admissions of the Jap-  
anese controlled press of Corea give  
substantial evidence to support this  
statement. Only a few days ago a de-  
tachment of Japanese troops were  
openly opposed by a small but deter-  
mined group of Corean patriots in  
north Heian province, which borders  
on Manchuria. The Coreans had  
raided a Japanese arsenal and cap-  
tured a number of arms which they  
are said to have used with good effect  
in repulsing the attack of the well  
trained soldiers of the Mikado's army.

For the last two months the mili-  
tary and civil spies of the Govern-  
ment have been trying to run down the  
agents of the Korean Provisional  
Government, which maintains head-  
quarters in the French quarter at  
Shanghai. These agents have been  
selling bonds of the Provisional Gov-  
ernment to patriotic citizens of their  
own country who are ambitious to  
bring about its emancipation. One  
of these groups sold \$8,000 yen worth  
of these bonds in south Chusei  
province.

#### Money for Propaganda.

They explain that most of the money  
going to a Japanese authority, the Co-  
reans have enlisted the cooperation of  
sympathizers in Manchuria and even  
East Inner Mongolia, both of which  
Chinese provinces are the ultimate ob-  
jectives of the Japanese policy of  
"peaceful penetration," and which  
provide a haven for many thousands  
of Korean "criminals," as the Japanese  
call them. This cooperation is asser-  
ted by the Japanese and admitted by  
the Coreans to have resulted in frequent  
raids on inadequately protected Jap-  
anese bases in some of the remote  
northern and western provinces of  
Corea.

A Korean leader who fully appre-  
ciates the difficulties of the ambition of  
his country to secure real independ-  
ence without the help of some of the

#### Read Seibold on Corea

IN another article, to be pub-  
lished to-morrow, Mr. Seibold  
further reviews the situation in  
Corea, in which interesting  
phases of Japanese control are  
explained.

Important world Powers told me that  
he knew the Japanese troops in various  
parts of the country had shot down  
defenseless men and women within  
the last three months, because they  
refused to disclose the identity of rev-  
olutionary leaders concerning whom  
they were in complete ignorance. If  
this statement is true, there is no way  
of finding it out, because the military  
government of Corea will not permit  
the publication of information of the  
sort and, in fact, forbids it.

I heard a story told, between  
Seoul and Fusan, which illustrates the  
undoubted spirit that actuates the  
Corean patriot. Substantially, it was  
that at a place called Yishun, near  
Mount Shohaku (Japanese style), one  
of the Korean leaders, garbed in the  
long, white frock and wearing on his  
head the little black witches beaver of  
the Ming clan, came nightly to taunt  
a detachment of soldiers trying to fer-  
ret out the base of hostile propaganda  
activities.

#### Shrieking His Defiance.

It was his custom, night after night,  
to take a position on a shelf in the  
mountains and shriek his defiance at  
the hated Japanese. That he held the  
Mikado's soldiers in little esteem was  
manifest from the liberal translation  
of his invective made for my benefit.  
One of the least insulting things the  
Corean patriot said to the Japanese  
soldiers was that "while my honored  
ancestors were writing the philoso-  
phies of China you dogs of Japanese  
had not learned to stand up on your  
feet and dirt know enough to pick  
the lice off your hairy bodies." The  
Corean zealot added much more that  
is highly offensive in the Orient.

He attacked the character of the  
Japanese army and women and re-  
served for his final apostrophe the  
declaration that the Japanese Emperor  
was "the son of a dog and not the son  
of a god," as the Japanese believe.

To accentuate his statement, he  
shoved a 40-pound boulder hurtling  
down the mountainside in the direction  
of the soldiers' camp. As he did so  
one of the Mikado's fighting men es-  
caped a shot at him 300 feet up and  
400 across the gully. They found him  
in a clump of weeds fifty feet below  
his rocky rostrum, shot through the  
left shoulder. While they were patch-  
ing him up they asked him why he  
was angry at the Japanese. He re-  
plied in the vernacular that he was  
not angry at the Japanese but just  
sorry for them because they obeyed  
the orders of their Mikado to kill the  
national spirit of Corea.

"You are nothing more but slaves,"  
he said, "and the Corean people never  
will be slaves." When they tried to  
find out if he had any accomplices,  
he replied that "all the free peoples  
of the world are my accomplices." The  
lieutenant in charge of the de-  
tachment asked him "Who is your  
ringleader?"

"God," replied the Corean, who then  
died.

I heard this story several times in  
moving about Corea, and that and  
others pretty firmly establish the claim  
that Japan is having a pretty sad ex-  
perience in trying to kill the national  
ambitions of the Coreans.

Another story illustrating the same  
point came to me from missionary  
sources. It was of a young woman in  
Kokai province who was hanged by  
her thumbs four months ago because  
she refused to disclose the names of  
the agent of the "Korean Provisional  
Government," to whom she had paid  
ten yen (\$5) for a bond, the proceeds  
of which were to be used to buy arms  
for the Korean revolutionaries.

Barring the attempt to assassinate  
Baron Saito and Administrator Shmizu,  
which occurred last autumn, there  
have been no hostile acts of approxi-  
mate magnitude as far as the people  
are permitted to know. But the mili-  
tary is ever present and watchful and,  
according to admissions made by the  
Corean leaders, frequently resorts to  
cruel methods for discouraging hostile  
propaganda.

The mountainous character of the  
country and the great distances which  
separate its centres is said to have re-  
sulted in the growth of small units  
of revolutionary bodies which are con-  
stantly training in secret, despite the  
watchfulness of the army and police-  
men. Guns and ammunition are being  
constantly smuggled in from neigh-  
bouring Chinese States and it is quite  
probable that on a call to arms the Coreans  
could mass quite a respectable number  
of guns.

Corean leaders told me that there  
are between 1,000,000 and 2,000,000  
of their fellow countrymen in Mon-  
golia and Manchuria, whither they  
have fled to escape punitive aggres-  
sions of the Japanese. There patriots  
are officially described as criminals,  
their offence being the promotion of  
the independence movement. The  
same authorities are responsible for  
the information that these men, who  
are said to be in a desperate state of  
poverty, lack only leadership and  
equipment to take the field against the  
Japanese and their native country. The  
Chinese Governor-General of Man-  
churia recently appropriated 1,800,000  
yen for relief work among these Co-  
reans.

#### Base for Operations.

The Japanese armies in Corea have  
made of that country a base for op-  
erations against contiguous provinces  
of north China. In October last the  
Japanese Chief of Staff despatched an  
expedition of 20,000 seasoned troops  
to Chientao to suppress a so-called  
hostile demonstration against Japan.  
Chientao, or Kento, as the Japane-  
se call it, is now a fertile Chinese  
region of considerable area lying on  
the east bank of the Tumen River.  
Twenty years ago it was a sort of  
"No man's land" and thinly populated.  
The territory was long a bone of con-  
tention between Japan and China and  
Japan was compelled to surrender it  
to the latter country.

Practically all of the land owners  
are Chinese and the Corean immi-  
grants their tenants. The Japanese  
claim that the Coreans joined with  
groups of mercenaries from Manchuria  
and Mongolia to raid the pros-  
perous Chinese province and that the  
military force was sent by the Mi-  
kado's Government to protect the Chi-  
nese from Coreans and Manchurians  
who practised brigandage around  
Chientao.

The Japanese forces proceeded to  
clean up the district and, incidentally,  
burned some schools and killed sev-  
eral thousand people. The Japanese,  
whose forces invaded the Chinese ter-

ritory without the consent of that  
Government, have defended their pol-  
icy by comparing it with that of the  
United States in dealing with Mexico.  
The Coreans and Chinese protested  
against the invasion and the Chinese  
Government demanded the removal of  
the Japanese forces, which request  
was only partly complied with.

A Canadian Presbyterian missionary  
who conducted a school near Chientao  
declared that "village after village was  
daily being methodically burned and  
the young men shot."

Confirmation of this declaration was  
provided by an official statement from  
the Japanese War Office at Tokio,  
which read:

"Fighting with the insurgents  
in order to exterminate them,  
shooting them to death during the  
attacks upon their headquarters and  
burning their rendezvous to stop  
further troubles are matters that  
cannot be avoided in dealing  
with these treacherous rebels.  
The only object of our troops had in  
view was to make secure the  
personal safety of our fellow  
countrymen and the protection  
of their property even after the  
troops were withdrawn. . . . We  
regret that some missions, schools  
and churches should be burnt  
down after irrefutable evidence  
was established that they were  
being used as rendezvous by the  
insurgent elements."

Moved by the protests of mission-  
aries and Chinese Government offi-  
cials, the Japanese army headquarters  
issued a further statement defending  
its action in invading the Chinese ter-  
ritory. It said that the unfriendly  
acts of "some unenlightened Coreans  
in Chientao" were responsible for the  
invasion, and that "in consequence,  
Japan approached China with the pro-  
posal for a joint expedition against  
those Coreans, but to no result."  
When the Japanese continued the  
Japanese army statement said:  
"It is no longer possible for Japan to  
rely on China alone for the protection  
of her subjects in the district, so  
urged by the necessity of preserving  
peace and security in her domain  
and of saving her national prestige, Japan  
has been obliged to mobilize her  
army."

#### Baron Saito's Statement.

When most of the Japanese force  
was withdrawn the Coreans immedi-  
ately resumed their propaganda, and  
frequent clashes are said to have oc-  
curred in the region and in adjoining  
Corean territory. Baron Saito, the  
Japanese Governor General of Corea,  
told me in the temporary building he  
is occupying at Seoul while one of the  
picturesque old palaces of the ancient  
Corean Emperors is being modernized,  
that "the Corean people are generally  
not troublesome. They are suscep-  
tible to the influences of propagandists  
and agitators and are frequently led  
astray. At times we are compelled to  
resort to firmness in dealing with  
these agitators. I believe the situation  
generally is improving and that the  
Coreans are coming to appreciate the  
benefits that Japan has provided for  
their enlightenment and progress. The  
foreign missionaries are helping us  
by educating the people, and I have no  
complaint to make against them.  
There are many difficulties, of course,  
but we are optimistic and believe that  
eventually the Coreans will be ele-  
vated to Japanese standards."

The leaders of the Korean independ-  
ence movement, while expressing  
doubt on this point, accord credit to  
the Japanese administration for con-  
ferring some of these benefits. They  
enumerate an increase of 400 miles in  
railroads since annexation, 9,000 ad-  
ditional miles of telegraph, 14,000  
more miles of telephone, 7,000 miles of  
roads, double the amount of rice and  
other agricultural products, improved  
sanitary conditions in the cities, the  
best hotel in the Orient, moving pic-  
tures, tram cars, the restoration of  
some of the old parks, pagodas, tem-  
ples and shrines. But they say that  
Japan and not Corea has been the  
chief beneficiary of all these things  
and that Corea could provide them at  
less cost under her own Government.

They further say that all the bene-  
fits of "Japanese civilization" the Mi-  
kado's Government may provide will  
not make Japanese out of Coreans.

#### SOUTH CHINA PRESIDENT SEES HITCH OVER JAPAN

Correspondence of the Associated Press.  
CANTON, China, Sept. 5.—Japan's  
twenty-one demands on China and the  
"secret agreements" between Peking  
and Tokio, if permitted to stand, will block  
any settlement of Far Eastern questions  
at the forthcoming Washington confer-  
ence, according to Dr. Sun Yat-sen,  
leader of the South China Government.  
Dr. Sun made this assertion in a  
statement in which he describes him-  
self as "chief executive of the Govern-  
ment of the Republic of China," which  
was given the Associated Press by the  
Canton Information Bureau. He charges  
that China is so shackled by Japanese  
influence over the Peking administration  
of Tzu Shih-chang that "all other ques-  
tions are subordinate to this menacing  
policy."

Every hour  
on the hour

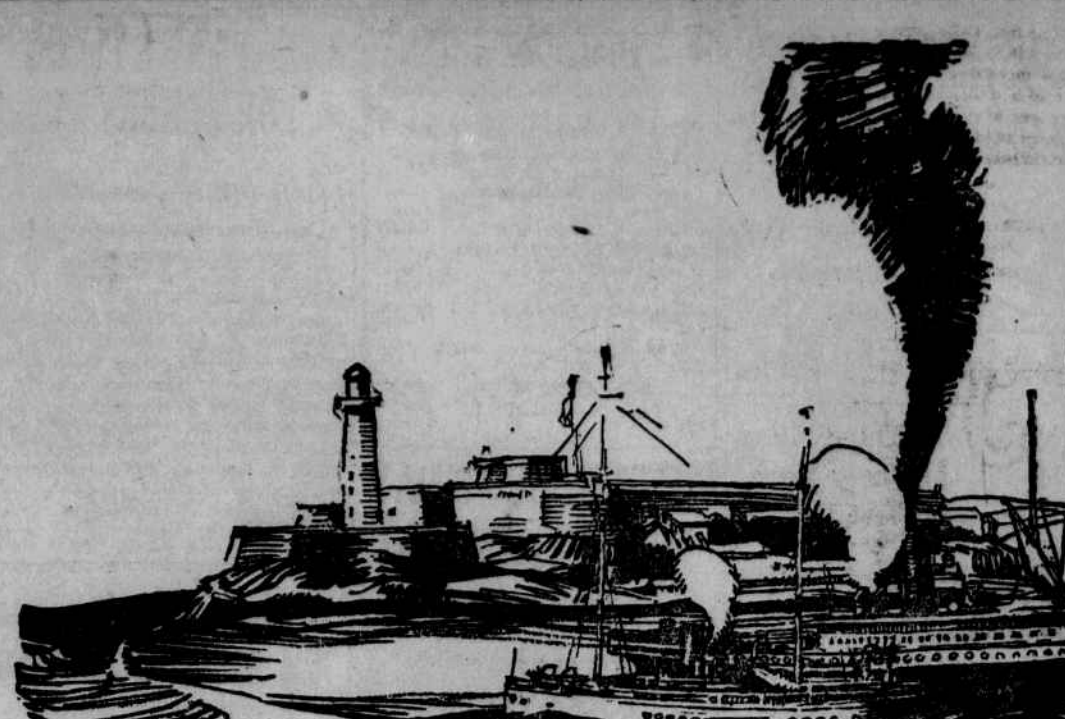
from 7:00 A.M.  
to 7:00 P. M. (ex-  
cept 9:00 A.M., 11:00  
A. M. and 1:00 P. M.)

to  
**Philadelphia**

from Liberty Street  
(Trains also at 10:00 P. M.  
and 12:10 midnight.)  
15 minutes earlier from  
93rd Street, 12:10 midnight  
train from Liberty St. only.  
Sleeping cars on 12:10 mid-  
night train may be occu-  
pied from 10:00 P. M. to  
7:00 A. M.

**SUNDAY TRAINS**  
Leave Liberty Street 11:00  
A. M., 5:00 P. M., 4:00  
P. M., 8:00 P. M., 7:00  
P. M., 9:00 P. M., 9:00  
P. M., 12:10 midnight.  
15 minutes earlier from  
93rd St. 12:10 midnight  
train from Liberty St. only.

Less  
than two hours  
on the train . . .  
**New Jersey Central**



## Cuba—

Nature's favorite tobacco gardens

Mother Nature does not grow finer filler  
tobacco than the choice Vuelta Arriba leaf  
which is used in your Robt. Burns.

Grown under ideal conditions of soil and  
climate, this fine Havana tobacco, made indi-  
vidually mild, gives Robt. Burns a character  
all its own.

**General Cigar Co.**  
NATIONAL BRANDS  
NEW YORK CITY

*Robt. Burns Cigar  
is Full Havana Filled*

**WRIGLEY'S  
P-K'S**

The  
new sugar-coated  
chewing gum

which everybody  
likes — you will,  
too.

10 FOR 5¢

**WRIGLEY'S  
P-K'S**  
PEPPERMINT  
SUGAR COATED GUM  
10 P-K'S 10 PIECES

A delicious  
peppermint  
flavored sugar  
jacket around pep-  
permint flavored chewing  
gum that will aid your ap-  
petite and digestion, polish your  
teeth and moisten your throat.

By the makers of  
**WRIGLEY'S**  
SPEARMINT  
DOUBLEMINT  
JUICY FRUIT

"After Every Meal"

**The Flavor Lasts!**